

Eagle Zinc Superfund

Meeting

Taken on: June 14, 2012

JENSEN REPORTING

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1 EPA PROPOSES WASTE CLEANUP AT FORMER ZINC PLANT

2 -- EAGLE ZINC SITE

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8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS had at the
9 public informal conference of the
10 above-entitled cause, taken before Sue A.
11 Phelps, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in the
12 State of Illinois, on the 14th day of June,
13 2012, commencing at the hour of 6:30 p.m. at
14 Hillsboro High School, 522 East Tremont Street,
15 Hillsboro, Illinois.

16
17
18
19 PRESENT:

20 Ms. Ginny Narsete, EPA
21 Ms. Nefertiti Dicosmo, EPA
22 Mr. Clarence Smith, Illinois EPA
23 Community members
24

1 MS. DICOSMO: Thank you guys for coming.
2 Just to give you a brief overview of what we're
3 going to do today. We're going to have
4 introductions that were done by Ginny Narsete.
5 I'm going to give you some site background
6 although most of you guys already know about
7 Eagle Zinc. Some of you have worked there.

8 And then we're going to talk about the
9 contamination, some of the risks that we have
10 found to be associated with the site and then
11 we're going to talk about the clean-up options
12 that we looked at before we put together our
13 recommended option.

14 Then we will have a question and answer
15 session. Well, you can ask questions and I'll
16 answer them, and then after that you can speak
17 into the mic and tell us your comments verbally
18 if you don't want to write it down, and then
19 I'll also show you where you guys can go on
20 line to submit your comments.

21 So as previously introduced we have some
22 representatives here from the EPA as well as
23 the Illinois EPA. Also we have a
24 representative from the Illinois Department of

1 Public Health. In the back there. I'm sorry.

2 Thank you.

3 So a basic site description. We have
4 about 132 acres with 23 buildings on the
5 property. Currently this is a vacant property.
6 It is owned by the T.L. Diamond Company. It is
7 zoned commercial/industrial so the future use
8 is intended to be commercial/industrial.

9 In order to manage the site more
10 effectively we separated the site into two
11 operable units. When we came here in 2009 we
12 came to talk about what we planned to do with
13 the contamination in the buildings. That's
14 operable unit 1.

15 Operable unit 2 is what we're here to
16 present to you today and that has to do with
17 the residue, the soil, surface water and
18 groundwater and sediment. So we will be going
19 back to that specific operable unit today.

20 And just to give you a better idea of how
21 the operable units are separated, you can see
22 (indicating) this is operable unit 1 where all
23 the buildings are. There are some not within
24 this square but here's the general idea. And

1 operable unit 2 is just the rest of the site
2 (indicating).

3 So you can see we have -- There's a
4 southwestern pond here (indicating). There's
5 another pond right in this area (indicating).
6 And there's some streams on site going from --
7 going south this way as well as some coming
8 across the north here (indicating).

9 This is one of our very small signs
10 (indicating). There aren't very many signs up,
11 but you can see we have fenced in the property
12 to prevent access -- or minimize access to
13 vehicle traffic as well as trespassers on foot.

14 This is the residue material
15 (indicating). As you can see in this first
16 picture pointing here in green, that's the
17 residue material that seems to be at surface.
18 This is residue material that's in piles
19 (indicating).

20 And I don't know if you can see. There's
21 a guy right there probably taking a picture of
22 something else, but that gives you an idea of
23 the size of this pile.

24 Here are some of the streams that we --

1 the streams and the ponds that we found on site
2 (indicating). Should give you an idea of the
3 sediment which is like the muddy stuff at the
4 bottom of the water.

5 So what have we been doing in the last
6 three years I'm sure you're all wanting to know
7 because the buildings are still up. In May,
8 2009, we came here and we did a public meeting
9 to talk to you guys about what we planned to do
10 with the buildings.

11 What we decided to do was to demolish the
12 buildings and put all that material in -- under
13 a cover on site. We planned to recycle the
14 material that can be recycled to help offset
15 some of the cost of the building demolition.

16 In 2010 we began the design of that
17 building demolition which can be found in the
18 public library, the design documents, the
19 drawings. However, if you would like us to
20 send you a copy just send me an email and we
21 can get you a copy of the design.

22 Also in 2010 we started our investigation
23 of the operable unit 2. That would be the
24 soil, sediment, surface water and residue. And

1 also Ginny and I came out to the community to
2 talk to members of the community as well as
3 some of the schools about what they thought
4 about the site, what they wanted to see in the
5 future.

6 So we came up with a Community
7 Involvement Plan which you guys have at some of
8 the tables. You can look through that. And
9 then in 2011 we finished up the investigation
10 and developed the clean-up options that we're
11 going to talk about today.

12 We distributed the CIP or Community
13 Involvement Plan to some of the people we had
14 interviewed and they're also available in the
15 public library. We also asked for funding so
16 that we could demolish the buildings so we
17 prepared the remedial action documents.

18 However, we did not get funding but we
19 are definitely prepared. Once we get funding
20 we are ready to go. So here's the update on
21 the demolition.

22 It's going to cost about 5.4 to
23 6.2 million dollars to do demolition. It's a
24 little more expensive than we originally

1 anticipated. One of the main reasons is when
2 we came here before we didn't know much about
3 the buildings and the area, so we did
4 additional investigations prior to doing the
5 design and, you know, that increases the cost
6 quite a bit.

7 Funding. How does funding work? I know
8 I talked to some of you guys out there prior to
9 starting the meeting, but basically we get
10 money from -- from Washington into the EPA.
11 The EPA gives money to our specific division,
12 and we have ten regions across the United
13 States.

14 Each of those regions has representatives
15 on a Prioritization Panel. Out of all the
16 sites in the United States our branch managers
17 go give presentations and advocate for our
18 sites to get funding.

19 We have gone -- We have gone twice so
20 far. Unfortunately we do not know whether or
21 not we're going to get money this year.
22 However, you know, we'll ask again next year if
23 we don't get money this year and we'll have all
24 the preparations in place as soon as we get

1 funding.

2 This is the Community Involvement Plan
3 that you -- that you see here (indicating).
4 This is the basic purpose of the plan. We
5 really want you guys to be involved and so we
6 want to hear your opinions about things. Tell
7 us what you don't understand and that's why
8 we're here today to help you understand what
9 we're doing and help you participate in a
10 meaningful way.

11 So if you have any questions during the
12 presentation to clarify anything that I say,
13 please raise your hand. If the questions are
14 more technical and it can wait until after the
15 presentation for an explanation, please wait
16 till the end.

17 But in general I want to make sure that
18 you guys understand everything so that when you
19 submit your comments you have all the
20 information that you need.

21 This is some of the outreach work that we
22 did. We talked with Morris Dodd who has been
23 an employee at that plant for his entire
24 life --

1 MS. NARSETE: Morris, raise your hand.

2 MS. DICOSMO: -- and he has helped us out
3 tremendously on finding information about the
4 site and telling us about the operations that
5 went on there and the business things that went
6 on, transactions that went on there.

7 We also interviewed some of the youth of
8 the community. We came here in November
9 of 2010 and we talked with these fifth graders
10 (indicating) from the elementary school, and we
11 asked them what do you want to see at the site.
12 And they said we want to see an ice-cream shop
13 and we want a water slide. So from their
14 perspective there's a lot to be reused here for
15 fun activities.

16 We also talked with the sixth graders to
17 eighth graders and they were actually -- they
18 wanted to see park land and green space. They
19 really were into the environment. In fact,
20 they wanted to start an environment club while
21 we were there so we encouraged that definitely.

22 Then our high school students here
23 pictured (indicating), they were more
24 practical. They wanted to see jobs. They

1 wanted to be able to come back to their
2 community and have jobs. And that's what, you
3 know, it looked like the redevelopment could be
4 is industrial/commercial for use.

5 So that was just an update of what we've
6 been doing so far, but now I'm going to focus
7 on the clean-up plan for the operable unit 2
8 which is the soil, sediment, surface water.

9 So for 90 years there was some smelting
10 and manufacturing of sulfuric acid and zinc
11 products and through the process throughout the
12 years they left large amounts of ore and
13 smelter waste on the site which has
14 contaminated the sediment, surface water and
15 soil and groundwater as well.

16 To give you an idea of how much waste is
17 on the site we have about 250,000 cubic yards
18 of waste on the property.

19 Just a brief timeline. We've been
20 involved -- I say "we" by the government in
21 general has been involved since the 1980s.
22 Illinois EPA or IEPA which throughout this
23 PowerPoint IEPA or the state has been involved
24 since the 1980s when Cheryl Williams owned the

1 buildings and the property.

2 In fact, at that time some sampling
3 revealed significant contamination and they
4 were asked to remove 36 million pounds of waste
5 off the property. So they did -- there was a
6 big removal at that time.

7 In the 1990s there was some more sampling
8 done by the state where they put together what
9 we call an expanded site inspection which is a
10 report from the state requesting that EPA
11 consider the site on the Superfund National
12 Priorities List.

13 In 2000 to 2005 the state Public Health
14 Department took a look at the site to make sure
15 that -- to see how this site affects the public
16 health and they didn't find that it affected
17 the public health adversely because the site
18 was fenced in and nobody was going on the site
19 so there wasn't direct contact.

20 Also at this time the responsible parties
21 investigated the contamination at the site and
22 they came up with a remedial investigation
23 report as well as a feasibility study.

24 In 2007 we put the site on the National

1 Priorities List and this is a list of all the
2 sites in the United States that can receive
3 funding from the federal government. So once
4 this site was put on the National Priorities
5 List it would -- became eligible for federal
6 funding.

7 And in 2008 right before we came here the
8 state of Illinois or IEPA took some samples of
9 and around the buildings and pointed out to us
10 that there is a lot of lead contamination so
11 we -- you know, we went -- got on it right
12 away.

13 We put up some fences to limit exposure,
14 and then we came out here to talk about how
15 we're going to take care of these buildings
16 because they were dilapidated and we wanted to
17 get them done soon. So that was in 2009.

18 In 2011 we designed the demolition of --
19 the building demolition and then in 2012 we did
20 another investigation to make -- fill in data
21 gaps from the previous investigation conducted
22 by the companies and responsible parties that
23 owned the site.

24 So what is on the site? What kind of

1 contamination? Well, in the soil and residue
2 on the site there is lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel
3 and antimony. Basically heavy metals and
4 mostly lead and zinc. And in the surface water
5 and the sediment we have cadmium and zinc above
6 what we would consider to be safe levels for
7 the aquatic organisms.

8 The risk is to the ecological community,
9 to the organisms that live in the sediment and
10 the water. And we're not talking about fish
11 per se. We're talking about the really, really
12 small worm like animals that live in the bottom
13 of the sediment as well as the really small
14 organisms that live in the water colony.

15 There is also a human health risk
16 associated with the contamination on site. The
17 risk is to future industrial workers as well as
18 construction workers. So if, for instance,
19 the -- a person were to work on the site as it
20 is now for 30 years and incidentally ingested a
21 little bit of this residue every day, they
22 would have an increased risk of an adverse
23 health effect. And not cancer but other
24 adverse effects to your kidneys and other

1 organs.

2 So what do we hope to do? We hope to
3 prevent any kind of exposure to industrial and
4 construction workers in the future. We hope to
5 prevent the contamination from transporting
6 from the residue on site into the sediment and
7 the water and transporting off site or
8 transporting to other areas of the site where
9 there are aquatic organisms, and we also want
10 to minimize the movement of any contamination
11 from the residue into the groundwater.

12 So how are we going to address these
13 risks? We looked at a couple options. No
14 action. We always have to look at no action as
15 an option.

16 Then we have option 2 which is we would
17 treat the waste that is highly mobile which
18 means it's likely to move from the
19 contamination pile into the groundwater. So we
20 would treat that. And then we'd cover -- we
21 would cover all of the waste, over 18 acres,
22 and that would be covered with two feet of
23 soil.

24 Option 3. We would also treat the waste

1 and we would cover the waste with a 22-acre
2 soil cover but this option would also include
3 the removal of the sediment as well as a
4 re-alignment of the stream around the cover.
5 And when I get to the pictures we can explain
6 it a little more.

7 And then the fourth option would be to
8 treat the waste and to put a more -- a water
9 barrier, a more -- a thicker -- I would say a
10 thicker cover on top of the waste.

11 So all of the -- all of the options have
12 a couple things in common. One, they all have
13 land restrictions. There's no residential use
14 on this property. They all have groundwater
15 use restrictions. You can't put groundwater
16 wells or drink from groundwater wells on this
17 property.

18 All the options include monitoring
19 assessment of the surface water and the
20 groundwater and the sediment. Also every time
21 you leave waste in place which is what we're
22 proposing here, then we have to come back every
23 five years and review the remains to make sure
24 that it's still effective and protective.

1 So just to go through the options again.
2 The no action option. It's about zero to
3 \$100,000.00 required to evaluate that.

4 Option 2. We would treat the hazardous
5 waste. We'd cover all the waste with two feet
6 of soil over -- for 18 acres of cover and that
7 will cost about 15.3 million dollars to do and
8 will take three months.

9 Option 3. Similar to option 2 except for
10 in this option we would realign the streams and
11 the wetlands around the waste cover, and we
12 would cover 22 acres instead of 18 acres with
13 the two-foot soil cover. This will cost
14 18.7 million dollars and would take a little
15 bit longer. About five months.

16 Option 4. Very similar to option 3. The
17 biggest difference is that with this option
18 there will be a five-foot soil cover with a
19 water barrier in between. This will cost about
20 2.4 -- sorry -- 24.3 million dollars and it
21 will take about five months to complete. About
22 the same time as option 3.

23 This is a brief comparison of all of the
24 options (indicating). As you can see the

1 biggest difference between options 2 and 3 is
2 the acreage as well as whether or not we're
3 going to use sediment or stream removal. Here
4 (indicating). And then option 4 is the most
5 distinct because of the additional water
6 barrier.

7 So how do these compare? This is what
8 this will look like to give you a visual
9 (indicating). You can see here this is the
10 waste material. This red here (indicating)
11 would be what we consider to be the highly
12 mobile waste. We would treat that with some
13 kind of mobilizing agent to prevent it from
14 leaking. Then we'd put the two feet of clay
15 and the soil and grass on top.

16 For option 4 it's a -- it's a lot more
17 cover. Two feet of clay, then the water
18 barrier and then three feet of compacted soil.

19 So how did we decide which of the four
20 options that we wanted to -- that were
21 presented to you that we think is the best for
22 this particular site?

23 We have to see whether or not the -- if
24 the option is protective of human health and

1 the environment. If it's not we can't consider
2 it. We also have to make sure that the option
3 is compliant with other laws and regulations.
4 And then after it meets -- passes that
5 threshold criteria we can start talking about
6 balancing criteria.

7 Is this an effective solution? Is it
8 long-term? Are we going to have to come back
9 in five years and redo it? Is this going to be
10 a permanent solution? And do we -- does
11 this -- does this option use treatment? We
12 prefer to treat waste at our sites so we want
13 to make sure that we have considered all
14 options to treat so does it treat.

15 Also what is the short-term
16 effectiveness? That's basically, you know,
17 what -- what kind of inconvenience is it going
18 to be to the community during the actual
19 construction. Like trucks and noise and all
20 that kind of thing but also what kind of
21 disruption are we -- to the aquatic -- aquatic
22 community as well. We'd have to dig out
23 their -- their homes and all that's considered
24 as well.

1 So after we look at that we look at
2 whether or not it's implementable, can -- is it
3 too complex or can we implement this relatively
4 easily, and then we look at how much it's going
5 to cost. Is this going to be cost effective?
6 Are we getting the best bang for our buck?

7 The last two criteria we can't really
8 evaluate yet because that includes whether or
9 not the community accepts it and whether or not
10 the state accepts it. The state has said that
11 they intend to accept it, but they want to know
12 what the community says first and then they
13 will let us know whether or not they accept the
14 action.

15 So we recommend option 3. Option 3 is
16 protective. It meets laws and regulations in
17 the state of Illinois and the United States.
18 It uses treatment. It is cost effective and it
19 is a permanent solution. This is what it will
20 look like (indicating).

21 We have it over here on this board here
22 so you can come up and take a look at it after
23 the meeting to get a better idea. But
24 basically we are going to be moving all of this

1 waste here in purple all outlined here
2 (indicating). We're going to take all that
3 waste and put it under this two-foot soil cover
4 here (indicating).

5 And you can see this pink here. This
6 will be the treated waste in this corner
7 (indicating), and also you can see here
8 (indicating) this is the operable unit 1
9 building demolition debris. So if we were to
10 tear down the buildings prior to doing the rest
11 of the site, we would have to remove this
12 containment cell prior to putting the other
13 material and covering it again.

14 Also I didn't mention this during the
15 other part of the presentation, but because
16 when we remove the sediment and realign the
17 streams right here, this blue, we are going to
18 be destroying wetland.

19 And if we destroy wetland, then we have
20 to create a new wetland of equal size in
21 another area of the site. So this (indicating)
22 will be the new wetland after we have removed
23 the old one. So we're getting a new wetland
24 here for drainage and all that on this side of

1 the property (indicating).

2 So after all that long message and a lot
3 of technical information basically what we want
4 you to go away with is that we do have
5 contamination -- heavy metal contamination in
6 the soil, residue, sediment, and surface water
7 on the property and that that contamination for
8 the future -- is a risk to the future site
9 workers including industrial workers and
10 construction workers.

11 And in order to address that risk we are
12 recommending that we treat the waste, remove
13 the sediment, realign the streams and the
14 wetlands and cover all the waste material
15 including the treated waste material under
16 22 acres of a cover -- soil cover, clay, a
17 substantial cover, and then we'll monitor the
18 soil and the water over time to make sure it's
19 always compliant with our remedy.

20 This will cost about 18.7 million dollars
21 and would take about five months to complete.
22 And the good news is that there will be 110
23 acres for industrial use by the city or whoever
24 buys the property in the future.

1 So what are the next steps? Today, June,
2 2012, we have a public meeting after which we
3 will listen to all the comments that are said
4 here today. We will get -- receive comments in
5 the mail and on line. I've already received a
6 comment on line. Thank you very much if you're
7 here today.

8 Then we will write a record of decision
9 which will -- which will respond to the
10 community comments but also will explain what
11 decision we've made and which option we've
12 chosen, and then we will do the remedial design
13 around 2013. Optimally it will be finished in
14 2013. We hope to get financing to do the
15 remedial action before 2014 but 2014. And then
16 the first five-year review on the site will be
17 2019.

18 So that's -- that's where we're going and
19 today where we are is the public meeting and
20 the comment period. The is 30 days and
21 it's going to last from -- well, it started on
22 May 30th when most of you guys would have
23 gotten your fact sheets in the mail and it's
24 going to end on June 30th.

1 You can review the documents that I have
2 really briefly summarized here. You can look
3 at them on line. You can look at them at the
4 public library or you can come visit us in
5 Chicago and take a look at the ones in our
6 office.

7 So this is how you can get to the
8 commenting on line. Here's the website
9 (indicating). Oh, it's also on your pens. We
10 had these nice pens made. They all say Eagle
11 Zinc and the website on it so take the pens,
12 share the pens. We have a lot of them.

13 So you go to this website and here are
14 the technical documents here at the bottom. So
15 you have the proposed plan. You have a fact
16 sheet but we also wrote a bit -- we also wrote
17 a longer version of the proposed plan with more
18 details in it and that's on -- that's on about
19 17 pages and that's on the website.

20 We also have a feasibility study which
21 goes through in more depth what the options
22 were and how we measured them to get to the
23 evaluation criteria and also communicating
24 about the plan and the older investigation

1 report.

2 Here's the comments page going here
3 (indicating). You click on this thing that
4 says public comment period. Click on -- Click
5 on the actual words. And then it will take you
6 to the next page and then you can enter your
7 comments right here at the bottom.

8 Once you press enter it magically -- it
9 comes to me and I push print and I put it into
10 the file. And then I respond to it in the
11 record decision section called the response in
12 this section.

13 Ginny also wanted me to point out that at
14 your tables you have these sheets here and I've
15 got a couple comments already. You can make
16 your comment right here if you don't want to
17 come up. You can just hand this to me before
18 you leave. You don't have to mail it and then
19 you'll be sure that I got it.

20 Here is our contact information which is
21 on the fact sheet as well and this presentation
22 can be made available after this meeting. It
23 will be on line at the -- at the website I
24 showed you before. So, yes, question in the

1 back.

2 MS. NARSETE: Can you state your name?

3 We have a court reporter here.

4 MR. CORAZZA: Kevin Corazza.

5 MS. NARSETE: We have a court reporter
6 here and this transcript will be put on line.
7 I'm going to stand over here.

8 MR. CORAZZA: Okay now. I was born and
9 raised in this town. Those ponds back there
10 and stuff, I mean they're rough cut.

11 MS. DICOSMO: They're what?

12 MR. CORAZZA: Oh, yeah. I mean, they're
13 pitiful. You know, and everything around the
14 whole site is dead. Will -- Will you take care
15 of that pond? And there's two ponds, isn't
16 there?

17 MS. DICOSMO: Yes.

18 MR. CORAZZA: Two ponds. And will you
19 get -- will you take all of that dirt out of
20 there or will you fill it in?

21 MS. DICOSMO: We -- That's a great point
22 and I did not mention that. If you can see in
23 this photo, here's that pond (indicating).

24 This -- We were going to actually fill in this

1 pond with the waste. So this pond will no
2 longer be part -- Most of the pond you see
3 here, this will no longer be part of the plant
4 pond.

5 And that's what we have to do to reroute
6 the stream -- We have to reroute the streams
7 around the pond. And I don't know if you can
8 see it, but there's an orange line here
9 (indicating). This is the -- This is the
10 current stream and as you can see it goes right
11 into this pond here. So we're going to have to
12 get rid of that and create a new -- a new
13 stream around here so that it flows off site
14 and around the cover.

15 MR. CORAZZA: Okay. Well, all right.
16 You're going to realign the stream or whatever.

17 MS. DICOSMO: Yes.

18 MR. CORAZZA: Okay. Will that bring that
19 thing into the other stream, the other place?

20 MS. DICOSMO: Which -- Which other place?

21 MR. CORAZZA: No. I mean, when you --
22 when you redirect it, okay, will that water
23 that you redirected, will it flow over the site
24 and pick up sediment or will it be clean? Can

1 you --

2 MS. DICOSMO: Yes, it's going to be
3 clean.

4 MR. CORAZZA: Do you know what I mean?

5 MS. DICOSMO: Yes, I do understand what
6 you mean. Because that's how we feel like
7 that's how the water has been contaminated
8 because it has flowed through the site and it
9 has gone into these. So what we're going to do
10 is we're going to remove all -- all of this in
11 purple and it includes some of this material
12 here (indicating).

13 That's all going to be removed. And
14 actually we're not just removing a little bit
15 of the residue. We're going to be removing a
16 little bit of the soil underneath it to make
17 sure that we got it all.

18 So when you have the new stream it's
19 going to be -- it's going to be clean. It's
20 not going to go through any of the material.
21 All that material is going to be underneath
22 this cap cover.

23 MR. BAILEY: Does that flow into the lake
24 now?

1 MS. NARSETE: We need your name.

2 MR. BAILEY: Wallace Bailey.

3 MS. DICOSMO: Does it flow into the lake
4 now? Yes, this flows into the -- this flows
5 off site.

6 MR. BAILEY: So we've been contaminated
7 for a number of years.

8 MS. DICOSMO: The aquatic organisms in
9 the water -- Go ahead.

10 MR. SMITH: This is Clarence Smith from
11 Illinois EPA. The stream that originates in
12 the -- The stream that originates at the end of
13 the old furnace building flows towards the west
14 and empties into --

15 The stream that originates at the north
16 end of the old furnace building drains toward
17 the west of the site. It goes through the
18 existing pond that's on site. That pond is in
19 the top portion of the wet clay, the yellow
20 clay that's around here, and then it overflows
21 into the drainage ways that flow through
22 town, goes back to the north, then back to the
23 south by the old ice plant and drops into the
24 east Shoal Creek south of town. Okay.

1 That's where that portion of the site
2 drains to. On the north end of the site it
3 drains from the ballfields up by the country
4 club, by the water plant, by Haze Grazes
5 (phonetic) and all that. It comes down and
6 cuts across the northeast quarter of the site.
7 Then it drops into a ditch that does enter into
8 the old Hillsboro Lake.

9 During the expanded site investigation
10 that the state performed we had our
11 investigators follow that stream, follow the
12 sediments all the way into the lake and they
13 did find contamination in the lake.

14 And that was one of the -- one of the
15 drivers that were there. Now the extended
16 contamination in the lake is very minimal but
17 it did show that the contamination did leave
18 the site and go from there.

19 On the map you'll see that there's two
20 green spots. Those are relatively new storm
21 water -- storm water run-on retention basins
22 and they hold the water and there's an outflow
23 there but it's not -- it's not open all the
24 time. It's just open during severe flood

1 events.

2 The rest of the time that drainage --
3 that part of the site is draining -- the
4 southeast quadrant roughly of the site drains
5 into those two ponds and then it evaporates.
6 Only during very significant flood events does
7 the water discharge from that into the drainage
8 way that goes into the old Hillsboro Lake.

9 MR. BAILEY: There are occasions that it
10 does go into it.

11 MR. SMITH: Yes, sir.

12 MR. BAILEY: Though normally it does not.

13 MR. SMITH: However, the last time I
14 walked the site in those two ponds we saw
15 aquatic organisms, frogs, other organisms,
16 things of that nature.

17 So while the water may be contaminated
18 and the sediment may be contaminated it's not
19 contaminated so much that it prohibits life.

20 MS. DICOSMO: Thank you very much. That
21 was Clarence Smith from the Illinois EPA. And
22 can you state your name so she can --

23 MR. BAILEY: She come and got it.
24 Wallace Bailey.

1 MS. DICOSMO: Wallace, thank you very
2 much. Anybody have any comments?

3 MR. WHITWORTH: My name is Lloyd
4 Whitworth. I'm curious to see. Do you have
5 any plans to redirect that stream that comes
6 off the sports complex? Is it going to stay
7 where it's at?

8 MS. DICOSMO: Are you talking about the
9 stream on the north here?

10 MR. WHITWORTH: Yes.

11 MS. DICOSMO: We as the EPA do not plan
12 on addressing that area because it has no
13 contamination in that area. However, I have
14 heard from the city that they have been trying
15 to meet with the property owner who is T.L.
16 Diamond to make sure that this is drained
17 properly. But we don't have plans to deal with
18 that because there's no contamination in that
19 area.

20 MS. NARSETE: We'll take a couple more
21 questions and then we'll move onto our public
22 comment period and then we're going to come
23 back to questions and answers again. Is there
24 anyone who hasn't had a chance to speak that

1 would like to ask a question?

2 MR. CORAZZA: I've got one.

3 MS. NARSETE: Hold on. Go ahead. State
4 your name again.

5 MR. CORAZZA: Kevin Corazza. Okay. I
6 know you're -- oh, man.

7 MS. NARSETE: You can do it. Go ahead.

8 MR. CORAZZA: This site -- I mean, like I
9 said I was born and raised here and that
10 site -- I mean, there ain't nothin' living in
11 them ponds. I mean, those ponds are
12 rust-colored ponds. They're -- I mean, I don't
13 understand.

14 I mean, these ponds -- I mean, if you say
15 there's shit living there -- excuse me -- if
16 you say there's stuff living in it, well, okay,
17 but in my experience and my -- you know, like I
18 say I've lived -- I don't see any life in those
19 ponds. I just wonder can you restore this or
20 will you fill it in or how does it work?

21 MS. DICOSMO: We are going to fill it in,
22 yes. We're going to fill in the water and the
23 streams will be rerouted.

24 MS. NARSETE: Okay. Any more questions?

1 Thank you. All right. Now this is the part --
2 It can be a little complicated so I'll try to
3 explain.

4 We're going to open up something called
5 public comment. During this time you can come
6 up here or I can come to your table and what
7 you can do is give a statement. You can talk
8 about -- If you've already read the fact sheet
9 you can talk about what option you like or what
10 you'd like to see done or anything you want to
11 say.

12 If you choose not to speak today that's
13 okay because you can -- As Nefe mentioned
14 inside the fact sheet you can write your
15 thoughts and feelings here, you can write it on
16 anything you want. You can call my voicemail.
17 All my contact information is on the fact sheet
18 along with Nefe's.

19 You can also if you just want to say
20 something you can talk by voicemail on our --
21 on our phone. Just call our office. You can
22 send us an email message, but if you don't have
23 email just send this (indicating) and on the
24 back it shows where you can send this. It has

1 our address. You have until June 20th. So
2 today -- You have until June -- June 30th.

3 So if anyone has any public comment we'll
4 start that. Now if you do ask a question we
5 can't answer it during this time, but then once
6 we close the public comment you can ask
7 questions and we can answer.

8 So right now -- It's a horrible process.
9 You know, we'll be here as long as you want.
10 It's up to you. I don't think we'll be here
11 till midnight but if anyone would like to start
12 just raise your hand. I'd like to give
13 everyone a chance to speak if everyone would
14 like to talk. So who would like to go first?

15 MS. DICOSMO: Say your name.

16 MS. NARSETE: State your name.

17 MR. WHITWORTH: My name is Lloyd
18 Whitworth, W-h-i-t-w-o-r-t-h. The fence that
19 they put up is a joke. It doesn't go anywhere.
20 It's open on both ends and it's constructed on
21 the east side of the property. There's not a
22 house within sight of that stupid fence, but on
23 the west side of the property there's a
24 multitude of houses but there's no fence over

1 there.

2 There's a lot of little kids over there
3 on the west side. There's no fence. There's
4 no warning signs. There's nothing that says
5 there's hazardous material in there and it's
6 been that way for years and I've been
7 complaining about it for years.

8 No action's been taken. Never put up a
9 sign. Never put up a fence. They don't do a
10 bloomin' thing. And I have a question.
11 They're talking about covering this stuff with
12 clay. Where in the world are they going to get
13 that much material and when they clean up, what
14 are they going to do about the dust that's
15 going to be generated from tearing those
16 buildings down and moving the dirt around.
17 There's going to be a lot of dust generated.

18 Another point. You need to drive by
19 there sometime down Industrial Park Drive and
20 look at those buildings. You will not see a
21 bird anywhere. You won't see a pigeon. You
22 won't see a Starling. You won't see a Sparrow.
23 As all of you know, if there's any vacant
24 buildings around anywhere the pigeons and the

1 Starlings and the Sparrows take them over.

2 There's not one in that site. You never
3 see a bird around there anywhere. They're not
4 so stupid. They know to stay out of there.

5 Regarding the clean-up dust, the same thing's
6 true with the removal of the buildings.

7 When they start tearing those buildings
8 down that's going to generate a ton of dust.
9 The wind in that area is from the southwest.
10 Unfortunately I live right northeast less than
11 a mile away. That's all I've got to say right
12 now. Thank you very much for your time.

13 MS. NARSETE: Thank you. If you want to
14 add more you can. Okay. Anyone else like to
15 give a comment? State your name.

16 MS. BLEDSAW: My name is Betty Bledsaw.
17 I've lived in all my life. My father
18 worked at --

19 MS. NARSETE: Can you speak a little bit
20 louder?

21 MS. BLEDSAW: My father worked at
22 Eagle-Picher all his life. Twenty-five to
23 thirty years. I can remember growing up a kid.
24 Zinc blowing through the air. There were no

1 trees on the street in Milled Avenue (phonetic)
2 where I lived. Everything blowed that way.

3 And I'd just like to add to his point,
4 you know. I don't know -- You know, if you use
5 this for reuse for something, my question is --
6 I know you can't answer a question but I'm
7 still going to put it in here.

8 How far in the ground did you go because
9 it depends on the kind of thing that would go
10 back into the ground what you would stir up.

11 MS. NARSETE: Thank you very much. State
12 your name.

13 MR. GUTIERREZ: My name's Bill -- Bill
14 Gutierrez. I live like 300 yards from the
15 Eagle Zinc site. There's -- There's a pretty
16 good size colony of beaver that live in that
17 small southwest corner that I've seen before.

18 I'm interested, you know -- I know
19 there's a lot of lead work there. The
20 dilapidated buildings you were talking that are
21 out there, they're asbestos contained. I'm
22 interested in getting the asbestos out of
23 there, you know, as a job. You can't tear --
24 (inaudible).

1 MS. NARSETE: He said you can't tear it
2 down without the removal of asbestos.

3 MR. GUTIERREZ: In the buildings.

4 MS. NARSETE: In the buildings. Thank
5 you. All right. Anyone else? Okay. Well,
6 that concludes the formal comment period. As I
7 mentioned you can send a note. You can send an
8 email. There's a way on the website you can
9 send information and you have till June 30th.

10 And what we're going to do now is can we
11 answer any of those questions?

12 MS. DICOSMO: Yeah, I wrote down --

13 MS. NARSETE: We're going to answer your
14 questions. How's that? Nefe can do that.

15 MS. DICOSMO: All right. I'd like to
16 start with Mr. Whitworth. Dust. Yes, there
17 will be dust on the site when we do the
18 destruction of the buildings. We are going to
19 contain that by using lots and lots of water
20 to make sure that the dust is contained.

21 Also there will be air monitoring on the
22 perimeter of the property to make sure that we
23 don't have any elevated levels of dust
24 particulates or other contaminants.

1 MR. WHITWORTH: Where will you get the
2 water?

3 MS. DICOSMO: That's a good question.
4 From the -- From the ponds. From the -- City,
5 where would we get the water?

6 MS. CUNDIFF: I believe that when we
7 worked on the design we were talking about
8 bringing water in from the city. That would be
9 something that would be finalized when we get
10 to that point. Or we can bring it in on
11 tankers. But it would be sprayed as you're
12 demo-ing the buildings.

13 MS. DICOSMO: Right. It would be sprayed
14 at the same time as demolition.

15 MR. WHITWORTH: With tankers?

16 MS. CUNDIFF: If we need to.

17 MS. DICOSMO: If we can't get the water
18 from the city.

19 MR. WHITWORTH: Lots of luck.

20 MS. CUNDIFF: But most likely we'll get
21 it through the city.

22 MS. DICOSMO: And then -- so your next
23 question I think you said was the fence. And
24 he has called me very often. I appreciate

1 that. I do appreciate your calls.

2 Unfortunately I have not -- we're not
3 going to include any more fence on the
4 property. We had fenced the most accessible
5 areas of the property. It's only on the
6 portion -- Yes, Clarence.

7 MR. SMITH: I can talk a little bit more
8 about the fence. Back when we -- the state
9 urged -- This is Clarence Smith with Illinois
10 EPA. Back when the fence was installed we
11 urged EPA to fund that fence due to the --

12 The goal was to prohibit the casual
13 trespasser and vehicular trespassing on the
14 site which was occurring. The site is a little
15 more accessible now since the new rail spur
16 went in right through that area.

17 But the main access points were towards
18 the north of the site. The fence went through
19 almost to the ditch that's on the northeast
20 corner of the site and went from the hedgerow
21 that abuts the public housing area south as far
22 as -- till it met another fence and some woods
23 to prohibit the casual trespasser.

24 You're correct. We do not have a fence

1 that surrounds the entire site. That was never
2 the goal. The goal was to prohibit the casual
3 trespasser. If you're going to get on site
4 you're going to get on site, but we just wanted
5 to stop people's vehicles from going on site,
6 from people riding ATVs on the site, and to
7 prohibit children to the best extent possible
8 riding their bicycles up and down the hills
9 having a lot of fun.

10 There is extensive evidence of trespass
11 on the site when we've gone through the
12 buildings. The old office building at one time
13 the City of Hillsboro said they wanted that
14 building to use kind of as an office for the
15 industrial park. Vandals have got in there.
16 They destroyed the building. They destroyed
17 all the scientific equipment that was in the
18 building.

19 I'm sure that even with the fencing up
20 there have been scavengers in there sorting out
21 copper wire and that sort of thing within the
22 structures. It's just a -- The goal was to,
23 one, get the site listed, go and get the
24 site -- to get the site moving towards some

1 sort of remedial option to get the buildings
2 down and then to finish up with a cap.

3 You know, it was never designed to
4 prevent -- the fences were never designed to
5 prevent all access to the site.

6 MR. WHITWORTH: You mentioned more than
7 one fence. I don't see but one fence. And it
8 just dead-ends on each end. North and south.
9 Anybody could drive a two-wheeler in anywhere
10 they wanted to off of Smith Road, off of the
11 west -- west side of the property. There's no
12 fences over there.

13 MR. SMITH: Yes, there is, sir.

14 MR. WHITWORTH: On the west side?

15 MR. SMITH: Yes, sir.

16 MS. DICOSMO: Near the houses.

17 MR. SMITH: Near the houses.

18 MS. DICOSMO: Where there isn't a lot of
19 woods. Yeah.

20 MR. SMITH: South of -- South of Smith
21 Road about a quarter of a mile.

22 MS. DICOSMO: It starts about halfway
23 through. If you look here (indicating). It
24 starts about like right there and keeps going

1 that way. This half right here is --

2 MR. WHITWORTH: But up there -- up there
3 is where the houses are. Where you're saying
4 the fences -- there's no houses down there.
5 There are no kids playing down there. Up
6 farther -- up -- You see the houses there's no
7 fence there.

8 MS. DICOSMO: Just so you know -- I
9 didn't mention this in the PowerPoint but we
10 did run a risk scenario for adolescent
11 trespassers and there is -- there is no
12 unacceptable risk for adolescent trespassers.
13 So I just want to emphasize the goal is to keep
14 people from getting on there with their
15 vehicles. Did you have something to say?

16 MR. BAILEY: I was wondering what --
17 who -- You mentioned public funding. I'm
18 concerned about the funding. The money is --
19 Does there -- at EPA have it? I'm Wallace
20 Bailey by the way.

21 If the money is there at EPA, would it be
22 our advantage to vote for No. 4, 24 million,
23 that gives jobs here in the community for our
24 Hillsboro area?

1 MS. DICOSMO: I guess there are a couple
2 questions in that. One, the money is not
3 allocated to the Eagle Zinc site.

4 MR. BAILEY: It is or isn't?

5 MS. DICOSMO: It's not allocated to the
6 Eagle Zinc site right now. The reason that we
7 did not choose option 4 is because it is not
8 cost effective. Option 4 would include a water
9 barrier which is generally used if we have
10 highly mobile contamination on site.

11 Because we are treating the material that
12 is considered to be highly mobile, we will not
13 need the additional protection of a water
14 barrier or additional protection of additional
15 soil.

16 MR. BAILEY: Even though it runs into the
17 lake?

18 MS. DICOSMO: The soil -- We'll go back
19 to the photo so we can talk. We're going to be
20 filling in this lake -- We're going to be
21 filling in this pond here (indicating) so that
22 won't be there.

23 And then all the material is going to run
24 through the clean soil that will have -- that

1 will be here (indicating) once we remove all
2 this residue. So passing all the contamination
3 and this cover and then go into -- to this area
4 here off site. So we do not -- Because this is
5 the treated waste. This is sort of resembling
6 the treated waste.

7 MR. BAILEY: When you fill this pond in
8 will it be -- you'll cover that to where it
9 won't be any seepage or leakage out of that
10 pond?

11 MS. DICOSMO: Yes. We will de-water the
12 pond and then we'll fill it in and then we'll
13 make sure that there is no water running
14 through the cover itself.

15 MR. BAILEY: But what -- what will it
16 take to get funding? I mean, you say it's not
17 funded.

18 MS. DICOSMO: Yeah. I don't -- I don't
19 exactly know. I'm not on the Prioritization
20 Panel. But basically the gist of it is that
21 Washington DC gives the EPA money. EPA
22 disburses that money to all the ten regions
23 that we have in the United States. We're
24 Region 5.

1 And then a group of people who are made
2 up of each region get together and look at all
3 the sites across the nation and then they
4 decide which sites get the money that they are
5 requesting. That's how the funding goes.

6 As of right now we have no funding this
7 year. We haven't heard if we're going to get
8 it, but we asked last year. We didn't get it.
9 We ask for funding every year and hopefully we
10 get it. We're going to ask again. Third
11 time's a charm. Hopefully we'll get the money.

12 Also the next time we ask for money we
13 will probably be asking for money for both
14 operable units. The buildings which is
15 6.6 million dollars and the recommended option
16 which would be around 18 million dollars so
17 we'll be asking for more money next time,
18 around 24 million dollars, but this -- this
19 operable unit that we're talking about presents
20 more risk that can be demonstrated to the
21 Prioritization Panel so we will have a better
22 chance with this request than we had with the
23 previous one because we are demonstrating a lot
24 more risk.

1 MR. SMITH: We also -- This is Clarence
2 Smith again with the Illinois EPA. You also
3 asked about the soil cover, the clay cover,
4 that's there and why option 3 is chosen over
5 option 4.

6 We worked -- The state worked extensively
7 with the EPA regarding that soil cover and the
8 construction of that to meet the needs of the
9 materials that are on site. We researched the
10 genesis of the regulations from their -- that
11 are now part of the Illinois regulation for
12 governing landfills from the genesis back in
13 the mid 1950s till it became promulgated as a
14 rule in the early 1970s.

15 And since the waste that we're dealing
16 with here is not truly a mobile waste with the
17 exception of some which will be treated with a
18 phosphate or a sulfite to tie it up even
19 further so it's not soluble.

20 And with the removal of all the
21 putrescible waste -- and the putrescible waste
22 are things like the wood in the building
23 structures, the railroad ties, the utility
24 poles, all of that sort of thing, none of that

1 will be going into this -- into this fill.

2 It will only be building and demolition
3 debris from the buildings and the residue from
4 the manufacture of zinc oxide and primary zinc
5 smelting. So it's not -- The cap is designed
6 to meet the needs of the waste and still be
7 compliant with the regulations of Illinois.

8 And we've done that in deliberate fashion
9 because we have a number of these type of sites
10 just like Eagle Zinc scattered all over the
11 place. It's very particular in this area. We
12 have Asarco in Taylor Springs. We have Circle
13 Smelting in Beckemeyer. We have Old American
14 Zinc in Fairmont City.

15 We have a whole host of these things
16 right in this general area so we've tried to
17 focus the clean-up -- from the state's
18 perspective focus the clean-up so that it meets
19 the needs of the waste and makes the funding
20 that's available go as far as we can.

21 You know, Nefertiti didn't say but each
22 year of the total Superfund budget that gets
23 allocated to EPA there's only about 250 million
24 dollars to fund new starts nationwide. Okay.

1 That's ten regions competing for a small part
2 of that -- that money.

3 The rest of the money goes towards
4 continuing operations at existing NPL sites.
5 So those -- those sites are continually funded.
6 They have continual needs. Once we get a start
7 going, you know, our site will be -- and I say
8 our site because I live in Raymond. I go by
9 the site every time I can just to check it out,
10 see what's going on and to insure that things
11 are going well.

12 Once we get a remedial action start,
13 usually EPA funds those starts in small chunks,
14 small bites to keep things moving along. Three
15 to five million dollars has been our experience
16 in the past.

17 Since this is a very short duration
18 project, seven to nine months probably
19 including demolition and placement of the
20 waste, plus we have the demonstrated risk with
21 the larger -- with the larger tie, it may be
22 funded incrementally but we'll get a start
23 going and it may continue -- may decide to fund
24 the whole thing all at once.

1 So we have everything in place from the
2 state's point of view. We don't have the -- We
3 don't have the second part of the funding
4 allocated yet, but we do have the first part
5 under contract to be distributed when we get
6 the demand letter from EPA.

7 You know, there's not much else we can do
8 right now except wait and hope that the Region
9 5 representatives on the Prioritization Panel
10 are able to convince the rest of the regions
11 that, yes, this is one of the most needy sites
12 in the nation.

13 MR. WHITWORTH: We don't vote on anything
14 like that.

15 MR. SMITH: No, sir. It's not a -- It's
16 not a democratic or a vote.

17 MS. NARSETE: But your comments are all
18 important.

19 MS. DICOSMO: Thank you, Clarence, and I
20 appreciate you guys for sharing. I just wanted
21 to address her question. You had a question in
22 your comment and that was you mentioned how
23 deep we're going to go.

24 On the site there are some areas of the

1 waste that are about 28 feet deep on the
2 property. All of that, all of that will be
3 picked up and put under a cover. That's where
4 the 250,000 cubic yards of waste comes from,
5 the piles on site which are aboveground, and
6 then also within that purple area -- you can
7 come up here afterwards -- some of the material
8 looks like soil but that's all the residue
9 material and it goes down deep and we will
10 definitely get that material.

11 MS. NARSETE: This gentleman had
12 something about asbestos removal in the back.

13 MS. DICOSMO: Yes. Asbestos removal.
14 And you were interested in bidding on the work
15 for that?

16 MR. GUTIERREZ: Yeah. I live locally. I
17 live here in town.

18 MS. DICOSMO: Hold on one second. I'm
19 going to give you the mic so she can hear you.

20 MR. GUTIERREZ: Bill Gutierrez. I live
21 here in town pretty close to Eagle Zinc. I
22 have an asbestos license. I'm interested in
23 the job out there. I also have experience in
24 lead removal.

1 MS. DICOSMO: That is great. We're glad
2 that we have this kind of talent in the
3 neighborhood that we can use, and we prefer to
4 use local labor for our work and when we do get
5 the funding we will contract with a contractor
6 who will do what we call an RFP or request for
7 proposal. That will go out to a list of
8 people, a list of companies.

9 So if you have some information with you
10 that we can take back with us when we do put
11 together the request for proposal or the
12 contractor does, we can make sure that you guys
13 get that information and you can bid on the
14 work.

15 MR. GUTIERREZ: Thank you. I'd
16 appreciate that.

17 MS. NARSETE: I think we're going to
18 stick around. This concludes the meeting. I
19 really appreciate everyone coming out tonight.
20 I know it was really warm in the room, but I
21 want to thank John for helping set it up.
22 John's here from the school. I want to thank
23 everyone for coming and especially the media to
24 get the story out to those who weren't here.

1 That would be great. So thank you very much.

2 Thank you, Morris. Thank you, Mayor. Thank

3 you so much. Appreciate it.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, SUE A. PHELPS, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the public informal conference aforesaid, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings of said public informal conference (not being verbatim due to the distance put between speakers and reporter, inadequate PA system) as appears from my stenographic notes so taken and transcribed under my personal direction.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of June, 2012.



SUE A. PHELPS, C.S.R.

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